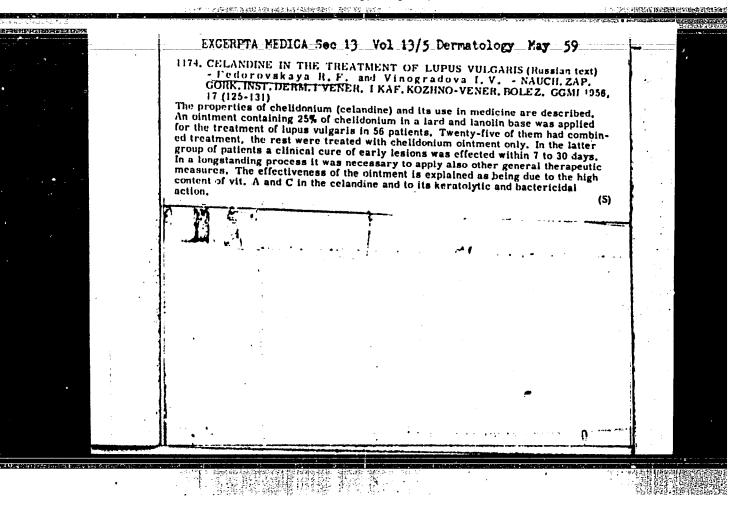
FEDCROVSKAYA, R.F.; RAPOPCRIT, B.N.; RUSSCNIK, S.I.; BATURIN, M.F.; HATUSIS, I.I.;

GLAVINSKAY, T.A.; PESINA, Z.A.; BOLSHAKOVA, V.F.

"Results of the use of monoethyl ester of ethylene glycol (cellosolve) in the treatment of 266 cases of various types of dermatosis."

Nauch. Zap. Gorki. Inst. Derm. 1955, 16, 11 -- 24; Referat. Zh. Biol. Khim, 1956, Abstr. No. 88417.

For Abstract see MATUSIS, I.I.



PEDOROVSKAYA, R. F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FORTUNATOV, M. N.;
DOBROTINA, N. A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Some characteristics of psoriasis in children. Vest. derm. i ven. no.2:28-35 162. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta dermatologii i venerologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk O. D. Kochura, nauchnyy konsul'tant zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M. P. Batunin) i kafedry kozhnovenericheskikh bolezney Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni S. M. Kirova (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M. P.
Batunin).

(PSORIASIS)

FEDOROVSKAYA, R.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of some hormone preparations in the compound treatment of psoriasis. Kaz.med.zhur. no.3:64-65 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut (direktor - prof. M.P.Batunin).

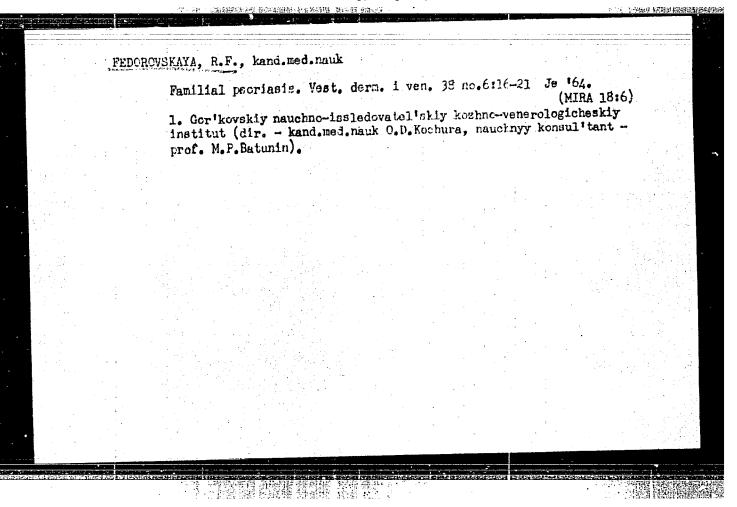
(PSORIASIS) (HORMONE THERAPY)

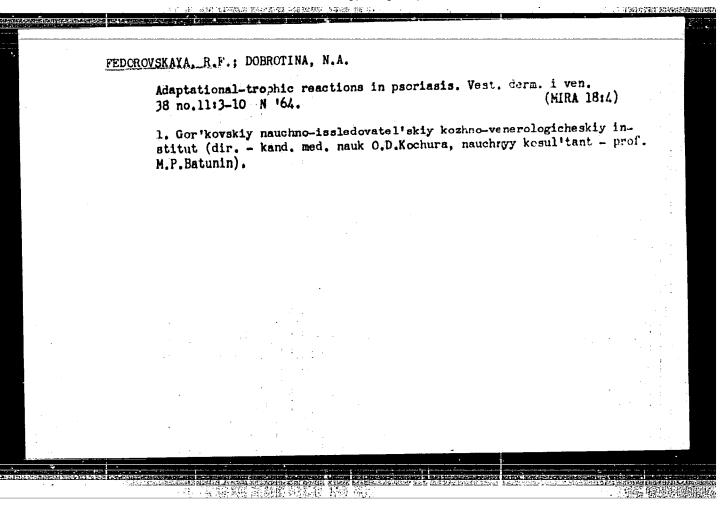
# FEDOROVSKAYA, R.F.; DOBRUTINA, N.A.

Age characteristics of the clinical aspects metabolism in psoriasis. Sov.med. 26 no.8:136-140 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologiche-skogo instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk O.D.Kochura) i iz kliniki kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.P. Batunin).

(PSORIASIS) (METABOLISM, DISORDERS OF)





PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6246

Soveshchaniye po tseolitam. ist, Leningrad, 1961.

Sinteticheskiye tseolity; polucheniye, issledovaniye i primeneniye (Synthetio Zeolites: Production, Investigation, and Use). Noscow, Ind-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 286 p. (Series: Its: Doklady)
Errata slip inserted. 2500 copies printed.

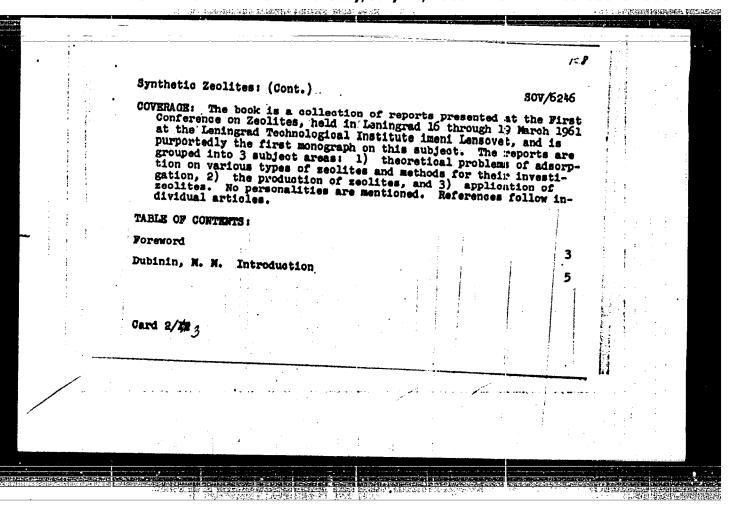
Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. Komisiya po tseolitam.

Resp. Edn.: M. M. Dubnin, Academician and V. V. Serpinskiy, Doctor of Chemical-Sciences; Ed.: Ye. G. Zhukovskaya; Tech. Ed.: 5. P. Golub'.

PURPOSS: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in the production of synthetic seolites (molecular sieves), and for chemists in general.

Card 1/# 3

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041272



## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041272

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Neymark, I. Ye., A. I. Rastrene A. S. Plachinda. Variation Zeolites as a Function of to stitution by Other Cations  Neymark, I. Ye., M. A. Piontko R. S. Tyutyunnik. Variatio of Synthetic Zeolites  Lulova, N. I., L. I. Piguzova, Yavastigation of Synthetic	enko, <u>Y. P. Fedorovskays</u> , an of Adsorption Properties of he Degree of Sodium-Ion Sub- ovskaya, A. Ye. Lukash, and on of the Selective Capacity	46 49	
Card 4/22 3/3			
	um religiona de consensación de la consensación de		

PEDOROVSKAYA, Ye.A. [Fedorovs'ka, 0.0.]; LEONT'YEVA, K.F. [Leont'ieva, K.P.]

Antagonistic properties of some soil bacteria. Mikrobiol. zhur.
27 no.2142-45 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

Influence of heterotransfusions on the intensity of the gondatropic (follicle stimulating) function of the hypophysis. Vrach. delo no.1:43-45 '60.

1. Fisiologicheskaya laboratoriya (rukovoditel' - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik R.M. Glants) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi i nectloshnoy khirurgii.

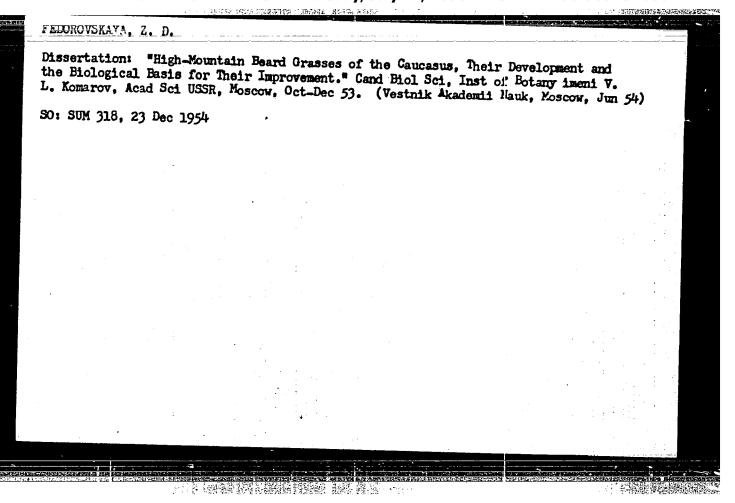
(PITUITARY BODY) (RLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

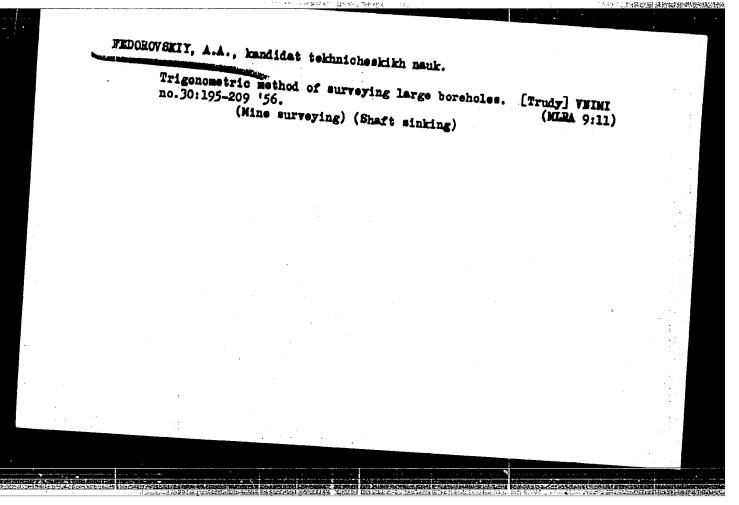
DEM'YANENKO, A.P.; LEONT'YEVA, K.P. [Leont'leva, K.F.]; LYSENKO, L.N. [Lysenko, L.M.]; FEDOROVSKAYA, Ye.A. [Fedorove'ka, O.O.]

Actinomycetes-antagonists from the soils of the Kiev region.

Mikrobiol. shur. 27 no.5:7-10 165. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN Ukr9SR.





BRATUS', V.D., dots., otv. red.; AMOSOV, N.M., prof., red.;
KOLOMIYCHENKO, M.I., prof., red.; PEDOROVSKIY, A.A.,
prof., red.; TUROVETS, I.G., prof., red.; KLOCHKO', I.Ye.,
dots., red.; LEVCHUK, G.A., dots., red.; TRESHCHINSKIY, A.I.,
dots., red.; KOCHKOV, I.Ye., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Problems of anesthesiology] Voprosy anesteziologii. Sbornik
nauchnykh rabot, posviashchennyi 70-letiiu so dnia roshdeniia
chlena-korr. AN USSR, zasl. deiatelia nauki prof. I.N.Ishchenko.
Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 254 p. (MIRA 16:7)

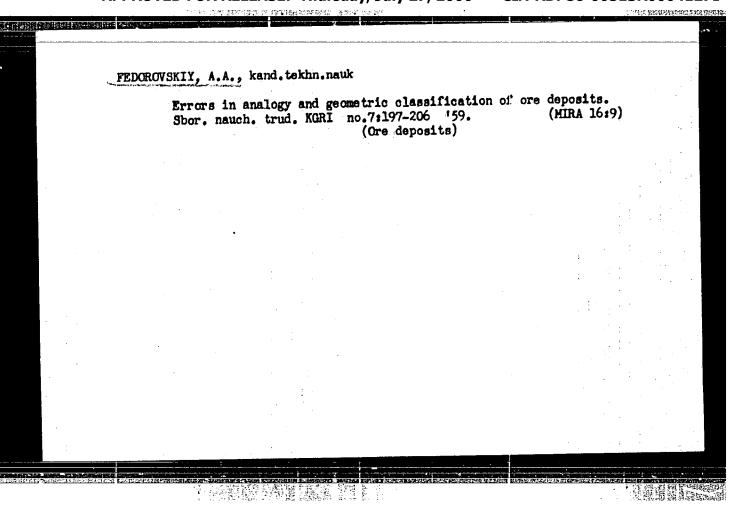
1. Kiev. Medychnyi instytut.
(ISHCHENKO, IVAN NIKOLAEVICH, 1891-) (ANESTHESIOLOGY)

PKDOROVSKIY, A. A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using benchmarks in connecting surveys. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no.8:60-65 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy marksheyderskogo dela.

(Krivoy Rog Basin-Mine surveying)



FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., kand, tekhn, nauk Determination of the eccentricity and zero point of the vertical

circle of a single-vernier theodolite and using this to measure angles of incline of lines. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.13:150-155 162. (MIRA 16:8)

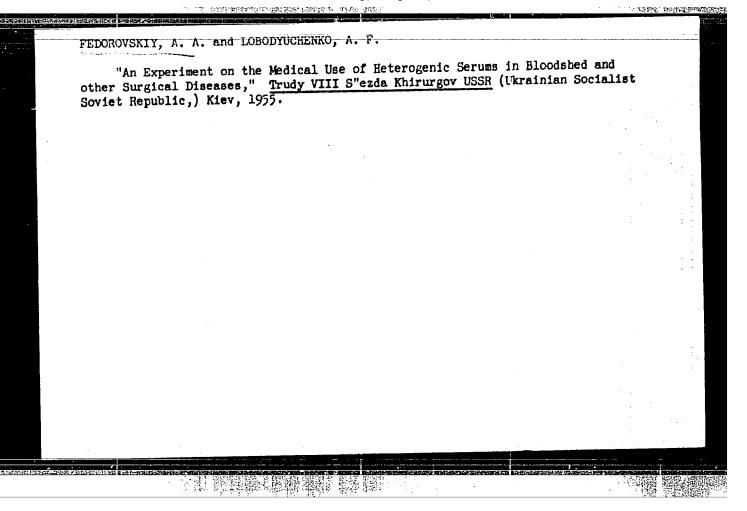
(Theodolites)

FEDORGYSKIY, A.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; CHICHEAN, V.S., gornyy inzh.

Study of the DA-2 depth gauge. Stor.nauch.trud. KCR1 no. 21:158-164 '63.

(NIKA 17:7)

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041272



FEDOROVSKII, A.A.

FEDOROVSKII, A.A., professor (Kiyev, ul. Kudryavskaya, 8a, kv.1);

FEDOROVSKII, A.A., professor (Kiyev, ul. Kudryavskaya, 8a, kv.1);

Some results and prospects for the use of BK-8 blood substitute for transfusions in a surgical clinic. Nov.khir.arkh. no.2:3-6 Kr-ap 157.

(KIRA 10:8)

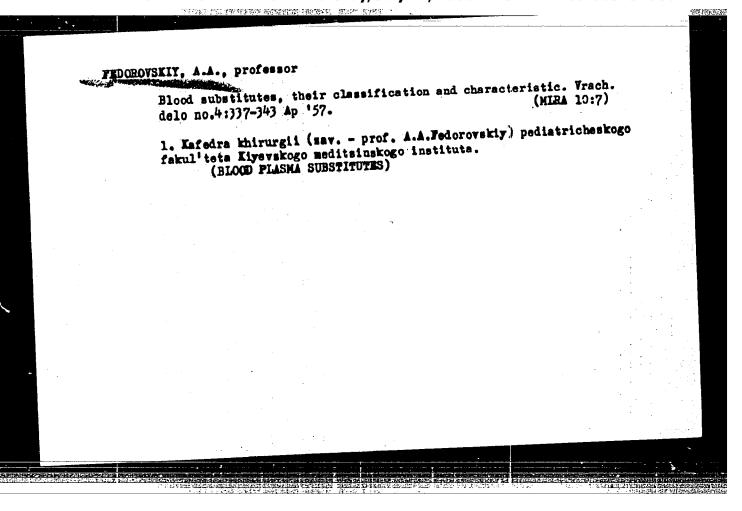
1. Kafedra khirurgii pediatricheskogo fekuliteta (xav. - prof. A.A.

Pedorovskiy) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta

(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)

Of the various new blood substitutes, Belenki's serum has iound practical application. The authors advocate the new preparation BK-8, which is likewise preparation for serum. This preparation has a high bloodgeal activity it is a serum of the preparation can be used in cases of blood loss and stock. It has almost a serum of harmonershage from a gastic or duodenal ulcer. The doasge of BK-8 has to be strictly controlled, as it may increase the tendency to bleeding.

(S)



FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., prof. (Kiyev)

Development of blood transfusion in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Nov.khir, arkh. no.5145-57 S-0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(UKRAINE—BLOOD—TRANSFUSION)

ISHCHERKO, I.H., prof., saslushennyy deyatel nauki, otv. med.; PARKHOMERKO, V.N., dotsent, red.; ALEKSETERKO, I.P., dotsent, red.; BRATUS', V.D., dotsent, red.; KOLOMIYCHENKO, M.I., prof., maslushenmyy deyatel' nauki, red.; MOVACHENKO, M.P., prof., zanluzhennyy deyatel nauki, red.; FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., prof., red.; LEVCHUK, G. A., red.; LOKHMATYI, Ye.G., tekhred. [Transactions of the Hinth Congress of Ukrainian Surgeons] Trudy IX s"yezda khirurgov Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, (MIRA 14:12) 1960. 645 p. 1. Sayerd khirurgov Ukrainskoy SSR. 9th, Dnepropetrovsk, 1958. 2. Chlen korrespondent M USSE (for Ishchenko). 3. Chlenkorrespondent Academii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Movachenko). (UKRAINE-MEDICINE, INDUSTRIAL) (PRPTIC ULCER) (SURGERY) (PANCREAS--DISEASES) 

FEDOROVSEIY, A.A., kand. tekim. nauk

Measuring angles with single-ventier theodolites. Sbor. nauch.
trud. KGRI no.10:137-145 '61 (MIRA 17:8)

ISHCHENKO, I.N., zasl. deyatel' nauki prof., red.; FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki prof., red.; PETROV, D.G., dots., red.; FEDOROV, I.I., prof., red.; YANOVSKIY, D.N., prof., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Sixth Enlarged Plenum of the Board of the Scientific Society of Surgeons of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the 11th Republic Conference on Blood Transfusion] Trudy Rasshirennogo plenuma pravleniia Nauchnogo obshchestva dy Rasshirennogo plenuma pravleniia Nauchnogo obshchestva kirurgov USSR i XI Respublikanskoi konferentsii po perelivaniiu krovi. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 392 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Rasshirennyy plenum pravleniya Nauchnogo obshchestva khirurgov USSR i XI Respublikanskoy konferentsii po perelivaniyu krovi. 6th, Lvov, 1959. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Ishchenko).

(HEMATOLOGY—CONGRESSES) (ELOOD—TRANSFUSION)

S/143/62/000/c07/003/003 D238/D308

AUTHORS:

Buznik, V.M., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Prof., Vezlomtsev, K.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Fedorovskiy, A.M., Engineer

TITLE:

Some results of an investigation into the hydrodynamic boundary layer on a flat plate

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika, no. 7, 1962, 94 - 100

The velocity field in the boundary layer was investigated experimentally for laminar and turbulent air-flow conditions, calculations being carried out, of the local and average coefficients of frictional resistance, from the experimental data. The investigation was carried out in an annular wind tunnel with an open working section where carried out in an annular wind tunnel with an open working section of the aerodynamic the air velocity reached 60 m/sec. The working section of the aerodynamic tube contained a surge chamber with a nozzle of rectangular section 200 tube contained a surge chamber with a nozzle of rectangular section 200 x 200 mm, designed so that the velocity in the surge chamber would not exceed 3% of the air velocity from the nozzle. The plate was located

Card 1/2

S/143/62/000/007/003/003 D238/D308

Some results of ...

along the axis of low at a distance 30mm from the nozzle. The experiments confirmed the known velocity distribution for laminar and turbulent airflow conditions in the range of Reynolds numbers 6.4 x 10<sup>4</sup> to 1.5 x 10<sup>6</sup>. Experimental formulas are proposed for velocity profiles in the asymptotic boundary layer. The local mean coefficients of frictional resistance found from the profiles obtained, employing the Carman integral relation, are in good agreement with those recommended by other investigators. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut imeni admirala S.O. Makarova (Institute of Naval Construction im. Admiral S.O. Makarov)

SUBMITTED:

November 17, 1961

Card 2/2

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041272

I. 36927-66 EVT(1) WW ACC-NR. AP6016912 (W) SOURCE CODE: UR/0143/66/000/001/0084/0086	
Professor); Artemov, G.	
AUTHOR: Buznik, V. M. (Doctor of technical sciences, L. D. (Engineer); A. (Engineer); Bandura, V. N. (Engineer); Kardashev. Yu. D. (Engineer);	
Todorovskiy, A. W. (Engineer)	* 1
ORG: Nikolayevskiy Ship-Building Institute im. Admiral S. O. Makarov 5	
TITLE: Heat transfer from a flat disc rotating in an unlimited space	
SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 1, 1966, 84-86	
TORIC TAGS: heat transfer, turbulent heat transfer, heat transfer coefficient,	
ARSTRACT: To a ccumulate experimental data and to study the heat transfer	
constant thermal flux, the authors are a constant value of the specific heat flux at	
side it. The temperature of the discouples were embedded on the dustriance of the horizontal state of rotation. The ex-	
-: 1. my wince of the disc at various will at the experiments were	
perimental device is shown schematically. The results of the experimental perimental device is shown schematically. The results of the experimental perimental device is shown schematically. The results of the experimental perimental device is shown schematically.	
UDC: 536.244	
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disc obtained at a constant wall temperature. The transition to turbulence occurred at  $\mathrm{Re} = 2.4 \cdot 10^5$ . It is found that the coefficients of heat transfer from a rotating disc in the case of a constant specific heat flux agree with those in the case of a constant wall temperature. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041272(

BUZNIK, V. M.; FEDOROVSKIY, A. M.

"Heat transfer from rotating surfaces."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Nikolayevskiy Ship Building Inst.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412720

**阿里斯里特 1**0年

ACC NRI AP6024642

SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/001/0105/0108

AUTHOR: Buznik, V. M.; Artemov, G. A.; Bandura, V. N.; Fedorovskiy, A. M.

ORG: Shipbuilding Institute im. Admiral S. O. Makarov, Nikolayev (Korablestroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Heat transfer of plate in turbulent region with constant superficial heat flux and isothermic wall

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 105-108

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent flow, heat transfer, heat transfer theory, isothermal flow

ABSTRACT: Numerous experimental studies of heat transfer are being conducted under conditions of either constant superficial heat flux or constant wall temperature. This raises the question: in what cases can data obtained under different experimental conditions be compared with each other. It has been shown experimentally that under turbulent flow conditions the heat transfer of tubes at constant wall temperature and heat flux ace comparable, i.e., identical. The present article theoretically and experimentally gives a comparative evaluation of local heat transfer of a plate in turbulent air flow with wall temperature and surface heat flux in the turbulent region both constant. Results of processing the experimental data under all conditions are given as the test relationship Nu<sub>x</sub> = A Re<sub>x</sub>0.8. (Nu<sub>x</sub> = αx/A and Re<sub>x</sub> = w, x/v are local

**Card** 1/2

UDC: 536.25

Values of Nusselt and Reynolds numbers; w - distance from beginning of plate heating to instantaneous section where heat transfer coefficient takes on value $\alpha$ ; $w_{\infty}$ - rate of creeping flow; Kpc - plate-calorimeter heat transfer.) Orig. art. has: 19 for-												g :e									
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BUZNIK, V.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ARTEMOV, G.A., inzh.;

BANDURA, V.N., inzh.; KARDASHEV, Yu.D., inzh.; FEIXOROVSKIY, A.M., inzh.

Heat transfer from a flat disc rotating in an unbounded space. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 9 no.1:84-86 Ja 166.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel nyy institut imeni admirala S.O. Makarova. Predstavlena kafedroy teorii teplotekhniki i sudovykh parovykh kotlov. Submitted February 1, 1965.

ACC NR: AT7002861

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3239/66/000/003/0124/0126

AUTHOR: Buznik, V. M.; Artemov, G. A.; Bandura, V. N.; Fedorovskiy, A. M.; Kardashev, Yu. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of measuring flow rates in rotating passages of marine turbines by means of metric pressure gages

SOURCE: Nikolayav. Korablastroital'nyy institut. Sudostroyeniya i morakiya sooruzheniya, no. 3, 1966. Sudovyya energeticheskiye ustanovki (Ship power equipment), 124-126

TOPIC TAGS: flow rate, flow velocity, gas turbine, turbine cooling, gas turbine engine, marine engine

ABSTRACT: A method for cooling the parts of marine gas turbines is based on various experimental investigations, including studies of gas and cooling-air flow in rotating passages. An arrangement is described for determining the flow characteristics (flow rate and pressure) in the clearance between a gas-turbine disk and a screen rotating along with it, by which a pressure-sensitive directional probe and a traversing micropitot probe is used. The probes are shown and heir operation is described. By inserting the directional probe into the disk-screen clearance through holes located in the screen at several distances from the center, the flow rate in the flow core can

Card 1/2

UDC: none

b	ce measured. The pressure field across the section of the clearance is measured with the pitot tube. The arrangement for pressure transmission consists of a hollow shaft the pitot tube. The arrangement for pressure transmission consists of a hollow shaft the pitot tube. The arrangement for pressure transmission consists of a hollow shaft the pitot tube. The arrangement of the measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by cotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers.														
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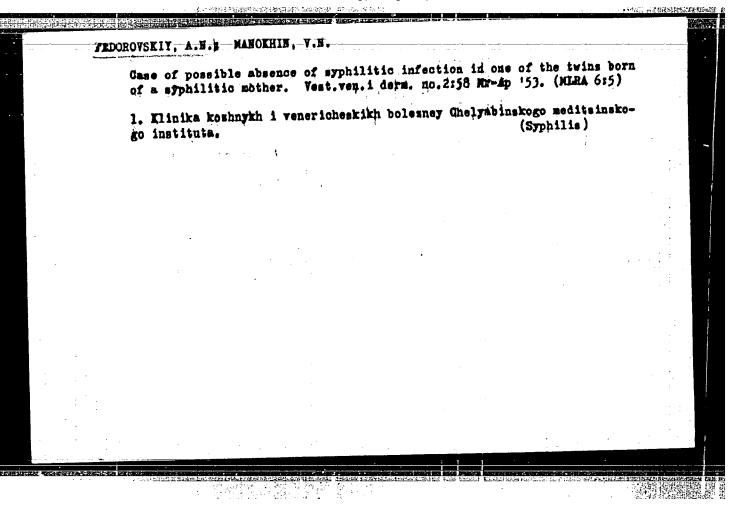
"Notes on the 'Program of Skin and Venereal Diseases for the Medical Faculties of Medical Institutes;" Vest. Venerol. i Dermatol., No.3, 1949

BRYABRINA, A. A., KOLBIN, S. S. and MANOKHIN, V. N.

## THOOROVSKIY, A.N.

Specialization of students of the fourth year in the field of venereclogy and dermatology. Vest. vener., Moskva No.1:17-20 Jan-Feb 52. (CIML 21:4)

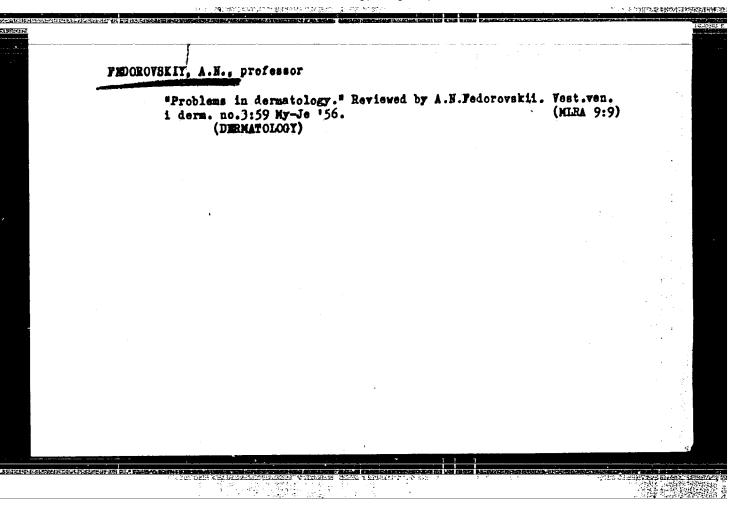
1. Of the Department for Skin and Venereal Diseases (Head--A.M. Fedorovskiy), Chelyabinsk Medical Institute.



PEDOROVSKII, A.H., professor (Chelyabinsk); MANOKHIN, V.H. (Chelyabinsk).

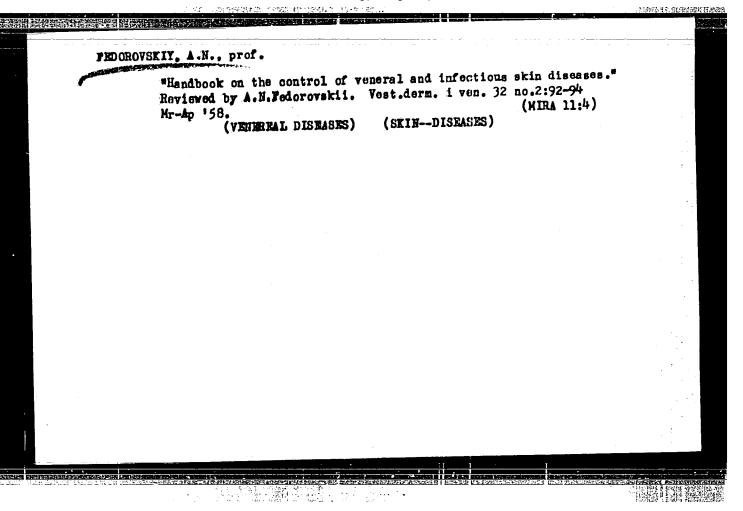
Singular case of indurative edama. Vest.ven.i derm. no.5:54-55 S-O (MIRA 6:12)

153. (Tumors) (Syphilis)



## 

\*\*Current problems in dermatology." Yrach.delo no.71769-771 J1 58
(DERMATOLOGY)



FEDOROVSKIY, A.N., prof.; NESTERENKO, G.B., dotsent, KATKOVA, M.Ya., vrach; ORMAN, Ya.M., vrach; SHELYUZHENKO, A.A., vrach

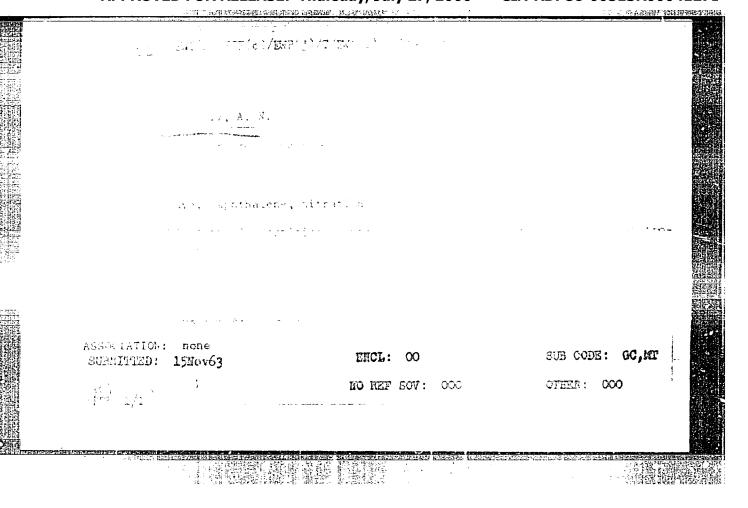
Use of bicillin in the treatment of syphilis. Vest.derm.i ven. no.9:61-62 161. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i oblastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera.

(Syphilis)

(BICILLIN)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041272



FLUDKOrSKI

SOV/24-58-6-4/35 M.G. Lozinskiy and A.E. Fedorovskiy AUTHORS:

TITLE:

Elastic Vibrations Measurements as a Method of

Investigating the Thermally Induced Changes of Properties

of Metals and Alloys (Izucheniye metodom uprugikh

kolebaniy kinetiki izmeneniya svoystv metallov i splavov

pri nagreve)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSH, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 6, pp 19-29 (USŚR)

ABSTRACT: The authors of this paper used a vibrational technique for studying the processes associated with the embrittle-

ment of certain steels tempered at 5500C, and for

investigating the anomalous internal friction variation in commercial iron. The experimental apparatus was

designed so as to permit measurement in air or in vacuum.

Fig 1 illustrates the equipment in diagrammatic form, and its detailed description is given. The test pieces were in the form of wires 6 to 8 mm in diameter and 120

to 200 mm long. At room temperature the natural frequency of transverse vibrations of metal and alloy specimens of Card 1/7

this size is usually in the 700 to 1000 kc range.

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Elastic Vibrations Measurements as a Method of Investigating the Thermally Induced Changes of Properties of Metals and Alloys order to induce transverse vibrations in the specimens, these were suspended horizontally on two 40 \mu diameter tungsten threads. The source of the vibrations was an electromagnetic vibrator, to the membrane of which one of the W threads was attached. The detector of vibrations, to which the other W thread was attached, consisted of a barium titanate piezo-electric crystal. The vibrations of the test piece induced in this crystal a simusoidal Voltage which was amplified and fed into an oscillograph. The maximum voltage was, of course, generated when the specimen was vibrated at its resonance frequency. The direct (Young's) modulus of elasticity was calculated from the resonant frequency, and from the dimensions and the mass of the specimen. The logarithmic decrement was calculated from the rate of decay of the specimen vibrations when the power was shut off. An electro-mechanical counter determined the number of vibrations which occurred before the amplitude decreased by 50%. The circuit diagram of an automatic discriminator for measuring the Card 2/7 logarithmic decrement is shown in Fig 2. In Fig 4 the

SOV/24-58-6-4/35
Elastic Vibrations Measurements as a Method of Investigating the Thermally Induced Changes of Properties of Metals and Alloys

temperature dependence of the logarithmic decrement S is graphed for: commercial iron (curve 1); 2% Mo-Fe alloy (curve 2); 2% W-Fe alloy (curve 3); 2% V-Fe alloy (curve 4). The curves 1, 2 and 3 were characterised by a peak located at 110°C, similar to that observed previously by K6 (Ref 6). The presence of this peak is attri-The presence of this peak is attributed to the stress-induced diffusion of the nitrogen atoms. The absence of a peak on the curve of the 2% V-Fe alloy is explained by the affinity of vanadium for nitrogen, as a result of which the amount of this gas remaining in solid solution was insufficient to cause the anomalous effect. In the next stage of the investigation the mechanism of temper embrittlement of the steel 30KhGSA was studied by correlating the results of impact tests carried out on specimens tempered several times at 640 and 540°C, with the results of internal friction measurements made previously on the same specimens. Fig 5 shows the temperature dependence of & for specimens quenched from 900°C (curve 1). 1000°C (curve 2) and 1150°C (curve 3),

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SOV/24-58-6-4/35 Elastic Vibrations Measurements as a Method of Investigating the Thermally Induced Changes of Properties of Metals and Alloys

and also (curve 4) for a specimen which, after being heated to 5400C, was cooled to room temperature. The relationship between the impact strength and the duration of the tempering at 540°C of specimens quenched from 900°C, 1000°C, and 1150°C, is graphed in Fig 6. The curves on Fig 7 show the temperature dependence of S of (1) an untreated specimen, and (2) a specimen quenched from 1000°C, tempered for 2 hours and cooled in water. Fig 8 shows the dependence of the height of the peak on the duration of the tempering treatment carried out at 300°C, 350°C, 400°C and 450°C. Finally, the dependence of  $1n \Delta/\Delta_0$  (where  $\Delta_0$  is the height of the peak of untreated specimen, and the height of the peak after tempering) on the duration of the tempering treatment at 300, 350, 400 and 450°C, is graphed in Fig 9. It can be seen that all the curves of the logarithmic decrement plotted against temperature for specimens quenched from various temperatures (Fig 5), exhibit a peak at approximately 350°C. Since the mechanism causing the 350°C peak was completed at temperatures lower than 540°C, it is concluded that this peak is

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SOV/24-58-6-4/35

Elastic Vibrations Measurements as a Method of Investigating the Thermally Induced Changes of Properties of Metals and Alloys

not associated with the process leading to temper embrittlement. Analysis of the experimental results indicates that the height of the peak was related to the time and temperature of the tempering treatment. An expression (Eq 5) was derived for the maximum rate of coalescence of the precipitated carbides:  $\gamma_{max} = 100 \varphi(T)$ , %/sec. graph of the function  $\rho$  (T) shown on Fig 10 is characterised by two values of temperature T: T = T<sub>o</sub> at which  $\tau_{max}$ = 0, and T = 0 at which  $v_{max}$  approaches infinity. basis of the results of the present investigation the following hypothesis was postulated: In the initial stages of tempering the martensite formed during quenching is partially decomposed, thus relieving the internal stresses and increasing slightly the impact strength. At higher temperature, the decomposition of martensite is intensified and the precipitated carbides are enriched in the atoms of the alloying elements. This results in a Card 5/7 weakening of the bond between the adjacent carbide particles, and leads to the pronounced drop in the impact

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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SOV/24-58-6-4/35 Elastic Vibrations Measurements as a Method of Investigating the Thermally Induced Changes of Properties of Metals and Alloys

strength which is typical of the first type of temper brittleness. The most complete decomposition of martensite and consequent segregation of carbides takes place During this stage, a at temperatures higher than To. strengthening of the bond between the discrete metal phase occurs which results in an increase of the impact strength. At temperatures above 0, the strength of the bond between the discrete particles within the grains continues to increase, which creates conditions favourable for further coalescence of the alloying elements and their migration to the grain boundaries. The latter process may be responsible for the second type of temper brittleness encountered in the 450 to 550°C range. At still higher temperatures, the widening range of the solid solubility of the alloying elements in a iron permits dissolution of these segregated impurities into the grain boundary regions: material quenched from such temperatures is ductile because the impurities are held in the solid

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80V/24-58-6-4/35

Elastic Vibrations Measurements as a Method of Investigating the Thermally Induced Changes of Properties of Metals and Alloys

solution. Brittleness induced by slow cooling is caused by gradual precipitation of impurities at the grain boundaries. These considerations led the authors to the conclusion that the "solution-precipitation" theory is probably the most correct of any yet expounded on the reversible temper brittleness.

There are 11 figures and 19 references, of which 9 are Soviet, 8 English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Mashinovedenniya AN SSSR (Institute of Machine Construction of the AS USSR)

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SUBMITTED: October 14, 1957

Card 7/7

SOV/32-24-12-39/45 7(0) Fedorovskiy, A. Ye. AUTHOR: New Apparatus for Measuring the Logarithmic Decrement of Damping (of the Inner Friction) (Novyy pribor dlya avto-TITLE: maticheskogo izmereniya logarifmicheskogo dekrementa zatukhaniya (vnutrennego treniya)) Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12, PERIODICAL: pp 1517 - 1520 (USSR) The number of oscillation periods n between the amplitude A and A/2 is determined by the majority of the present ABSTRACT: inner friction apparatus by recording the damping process. These determinations are bothersome, since the recorded data must be deciphered, and they are very often erroneous. An apparatus which would make determinations using an electronic impulse counter, as that of S. O. Tsobkallo and V. A. Chelnokov (Ref 2) possible, scemed especially interesting. Under the direction of H. G. Lozinskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, the present electronic apparatus was developed (Fig 1) to measure automatically the logarithmic value of damping in the damping of a Card 1/2

New Apparatus for Measuring the Logarithmic Decrement of SOV/32-24-12-39/45 Damping (of the Inner Friction)

freely oscillating object. The working principle of the apparatus is based upon a bilateral limitation of the amplitude of the electric, sinusoidal vibrations which correspond to the mechanical vibrations of the test object. The ignition potential of a gas thyratron TG-1-0.1/1.3 served as the limitation parameter. A piezo-electric or inductive cell must be used (barium titanate). The counting of the impulses takes place using a diagram of the type SB-1M/100. The logarithmic value of the damping is found using a special nomogram (Fig 2), which is plotted according to an equation (1). The limit of error of the apparatus is 0.2 - 0.5 %. Using the described diagram the logarithmic value of the damping can be determined for frequencies up to 6500 cycles. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

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Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Study of Machinery of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SOV/180-59-1-12/29

AUTHORS: Lozinskiy, M.G., and Fedorovskiy, A.Ye. (Moscow)

TITLE: Influence of Vanadium, Tungsten, Chromium and Molybdenum on the Internal Friction and Rate of Ageing of Technical Iron (Vliyaniye vanadiya, vol'frama, khroma i molibdena

na vnutrenneye treniye i skorost' stareniya

tekhnicheskogo zheleza)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 64-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have previously shown (Ref 1) that alloying elements have an important effect on the value of the internal-friction peak due to the presence of intruded atoms in the alpha-iron lattice. They now describe a new series of experiments to elucidate the nature and mechanism of this effect by measurement of the internal friction of technical iron alloyed with various quantities of vanadium, tungsten, chromium and molybdenum. alloys were melted in a 50 kg induction furnace and subjected to two-hour annealing. The alloys were hot-forged into 12 mm diameter rods, from which test pieces Card 1/4 8± 0.01 mm in diameter and 200 mm long were prepared for

internal friction measurements by grinding.

SCV/18C -59-1-12/29

Influence of Vanadium, Tungsten, Chromium and Molybdenum on the Internal Friction and Rate of Ageing of Technical Iron

measurements were carried out on a type IMASh-6 installation with resonance-frequency bending oscillations of a freely-suspended test piece, as previously described by the authors (Refs 1-3). To find the influence of alloying elements on the rate of ageing test pieces were water-quenched after heating at 680°C for 30 minutes, the rate being evaluated from the change in the height of the internal-friction peak with respect to ageing time. All ageing test pieces were subjected to isothermal heating at 115 ± 2.50C. The results are shown in Figs 4 and 5 as internal friction versus temperature curves for various compositions of Fe-V and Fe-W alloys, respectively, and in Fig 6 for Fe + 4% Mo in the annealed and hardened states. The dependence of the internal-friction peak values on ageing time (minutes) at 11500 is shown in Fig 7. The microstructures of the specimens are shown in Figs 1-3. From discussions of their own and published results the authors conclude that, although a final decision on the mechanism of the effects of vanadium

Card 2/4 and chromium on the rate of ageing is not yet possible, it appears that in some circumstances hardening fails to fix

SOV/180-59-1-12/29 Influence of Vanadium, Tungsten, Chromium and Molybdenum on the Internal Friction and Rate of Ageing of Technical Iron

the state of solid solution with intruded atoms. Since tungsten additions to technical iron accelerate solid solution decomposition in the second stage and shorten the first stage of ageing they must increase the mobility of intruded atoms in alpha-iron, representing a decrease in their diffusion activation-energy. Chromium has the opposite effect and also smooths out the transition from the second to the third stages. Both elements increase the solubility of nitrogen and carbon in the alpha-iron lattice. On the effect of the elements on internal friction the authors suggest that the influence of vanadium is mainly due to its combination with nitrogen atoms but state that no estimate can yet be given of the vanadium concentration necessary to eliminate the peak. The effect of tungsten is less than that of vanadium and is explained mainly in terms of grain size and the state of precipitation of impurities. It had been shown previously by the authors (Ref 1) that molybdenum in concentrations of about 2% has little effect on the

Influence of Vanadium, Tungsten, Chromium and Molybdenum on the Internal Friction and Rate of Ageing of Technical Iron

internal friction peak; with the 4 and 12% Mo alloys now used complex effects were obtained which the authors discuss in terms of intruded atom mobility.

discuss in terms of intruded atom mobility.

Card 4/4 There are 7 figures, 1 table and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya AN SSR (Machinery Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1958

والمارات 18.8200 SOV/1.80-59-6-5/31 Lozinskiy, M.G., Simeonova, I.S., and Fedorovskiy, AUTHORS: (Moscow) TITLE: On the Behaviour of Pure and Commercial-Grade Iron) during Deformation under the Conditions of Cyclic Temperature Fluctuations PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 24-36 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The object of the present investigation, carried out at the Institute of the Science of Machines. Ac.Sc. USSR, was to study the effect of cyclic temperature fluctuations on the kinetics of the deformation of commercial-grade iron (containing 0.03% C) and high purity material (containing 0.002% C) stressed in tension, with the view of determining the effect of small alloying additions on the character of the deformation of specimens under these conditions. The experiments were conducted in vacuum, the tensile test pieces being heated by low voltage, high current resistance heating. The shape of the test pieces of square cross-section area (3 x 3 mm), with one of the sides polished for metallographic examination, is Card illustrated in Fig la, showing the flexible bars (details 1/9 2 and 3) supplying the power, terminal screws

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Deformation under the Conditions of Cyclic Temperature Fluctuations (details 4 and 5), and the swivel-type grips (details 6 and 7). Since a larger quantity of heat was conducted away from the ends of the test pieces, and since their cross-section area was larger than that of the gauge length, a temperature gradient was set up in the test pieces; this temperature gradient, in specimens with the maximum temperature of 800 and 1000 °C, is illustrated in Fig 16, where the temperature (°C, horizontal axis) is plotted against the distance (mm) from the centre of the test piece. The temperature of the centre of the specimen was made to fluctuate between 800 and 1000 oc. The circuit diagram of the automatic temperature controller and automatic recorder of the number of the cyclic temperature changes is shown in Figs 2 and 3; Fig 2 also shows the arrangement of the test piece in the vacuum chamber, and a metallurgical microscope, monnted in the lid of the vacuum chamber, and used to study the structural changes taking place in the test pieces during the experiments. The first significant fact observed was that "necking" of the commercial-grade iron

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On the Behaviour of Pure and Commercial-Grade Iron during Deformation under the Conditions of Cyclic Temperature Fluctuations

specimens occurred not in the centre of the test piece, but at two points situated symmetrically on both sides of the "hot zone" (about 10 mm from the centre), where the temperature fluctuated between 750 and 850 oc. necks were formed when the time at the lower and higher temperatures did not exceed 60 sec; when the test piece was held at the temperature for longer periods, only one neck in the centre of the specimen of the test piece was formed). This, apparently anomalous, effect was attributed to several factors. While the overall carbon content of the investigated material was 0.03%, the local Carbon concentration, particularly at the grain and block boundaries, could be considerably higher. Bearing in mind that the temperature of the  $a \rightarrow \gamma$  transformation changes from 910 to 721 °C when the carbon content varies from 0 to 0.83%, it will be seen that the C-rich, grain-boundary regions in the central part of the tensile test piece whose temperature fluctuated between 800 and 1000°C remained in the Y-iron range throughout the experiment, while in the interior of the grains (blocks), each

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On the Behaviour of Pure and Commercial-Grade Iron during Deformation under the Conditions of Cyclic Temperature Fluctuations

temperature fluctuation was accompanied by the  $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ (heating) or  $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$  (cooling) transformation. situation in the parts of the specimens, where the temperature fluctuated between 750 and 850 °C, was quite different; here, the interior of the grains retained their a-iron structure throughout the experiment, while the grain-boundary regions were undergoing the  $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ and  $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$  transformations. The strength of the Y-phase is considerably higher than that of the a-phase, and this fact accounts for the high resistance to deformation of the central (hot) part of the test pieces where the grain boundaries retained their y-phase structure throughout the duration of each test. Regarding the regions of "critical" temperatures, where necking occurred, it should be remembered that the mechanical properties of iron are adversely affected by the  $\gamma$  a transformation, which is accompanied by a partial loss of the coherent bond between the atoms and by volumetric changes which set up internal stresses in the microvolumes of the material undergoing the

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On the Behaviour of Pure and Commercial-Grade Iron during Deformation under the Conditions of Cyclic Temperature Fluctuations

transformation; it was for this reason that applied stresses as low as 0.33-0.55 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> were sufficient to cause deformation (necking) in those parts of the test piece in which the carbon-rich grain boundaries were continuously undergoing the a for transformation. This view was confirmed by the fact that, when specimens of high purity iron were tested under the same condition, one neck only was formed in the centre of the test piece (the table on p 28 gives the chemical analysis of the commercial grade (top line) and high purity (bottom line) experimental materials). The process of deformation of commercial-grade iron, subjected to cyclic temperature fluctuations between 750 and 950 °C (the time taken to heat the test piece from the lower to the upper limit of temperature being 10 sec, and the time at the temperature 2 sec), while under an applied tensile stress of 0.33 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, is illustrated in Fig 5, where the lower curve shows the variation of the temperature (°C, right-hand scale) and the upper curve the variation of elongation (e, %, left-hand scale) with time (sec).

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On the Behaviour of Pure and Commercial-Grade Iron during Deformation under the Conditions of Cyclic Temperature Fluctuations

It will be seen that an anomalous increase in the length of the test pieces was observed during cooling through the 800-730 oC temperature range, and that the rate of deformation during heating was highest in the same temperature range. The structural changes occurring in commercial grade iron during the experiments are illustrated by a series of microphotographs (X 204), reproduced in Fig 6, and showing the appearance of the polished surface of the specimen in the region of necking; the temperature of this region fluctuated between 750 and 850 oC, the duration of the heating and cooling cycles being 20 and 12 sec, respectively, and the time at the temperature, 2 sec: the test piece was under a tensile stress of 0.55 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. Fig 6a shows the surface of the test piece before the test; the direction of the applied stress is shown by arrows; the impressions, made by the diamond pyramid used in microhardness tests, assisted in assessing the magnitude and character of the localized deformation taking place during the experiments. Fig 65 shows the surface of the

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SOV/180-59-6-5/31 On the Behaviour of Pure and Commercial-Grade Iron during

Deformation under the Conditions of Cyclic Temperature Fluctuations test piece after 5 min at 1000 °C; faint outlines of the grain boundaries of the a-phase are visible. Figs 66 show the surface of the test piece after 5, 10, 20 and 50 heating/cooling cycles, respectively, and attention is drawn to the formation of cracks in the regions indicated by arrows in Figs 62 and e. The course of deformation of high purity iron, tested under the same conditions as the commercial grade material (except for the stress which, in this case was 0.05 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>), is illustrated by the microphotographs reproduced in Fig 7, which show the surface of the central (necking) part of the test piece, the temperature of which fluctuated between 800 and 1000 °C. Fig 7a shows the surface of the test piece before the experiments; the appearance of the same surface area, after 5 min at 1000 °C, and after 5, 10, 20 and 50 heating/cooling cycles is illustrated by the subsequent micrographs: the increasing degree of fragmentation of the grains with increasing number of the temperature fluctuations should be noted. The difference in the behaviour of the investigated materials is also

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On the Behaviour of Pure and Commercial-Grade Iron during
Deformation under the Conditions of Cyclic Temperature Fluctuations
illustrated by the graph reproduced in Fig 8, where the
elongation of the test piece (\varepsilon . \varepsilon ) is plotted against
the number, n, of the temperature fluctuations for the
commercial grade iron extended under 0.55 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>
(curve 1) and high purity iron extended under 0.05 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>
(curve 2). It will be seen that after 50 cycles, the
total elongation of the high purity and commercial grade
iron was 13 and 38%, respectively, although the stress
applied in the latter wase was eleven times higher than
that in the former. Another interesting fact observed
by the present authors was the formation and growth of
conically shaped protrusions on the surface of high
purity iron in the central (hottest) part of the test
pieces. The appearance of the commercial grade and high

Card 8/9 purity iron test pieces after 150 temperature fluctuations (800-1000 °C) is shown in Figs 9a and 96, respectively (the arrows showing the necking zones); the necking zone of the test piece shown in Fig 96 is shown at a higher magnification (X 7) in Fig 96. The conical protrusions formed on the high purity iron after

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On the Behaviour of Pure and Commercial-Grade Iron during Deformation under the Gonditions of Cyclic Temperature Fluctuations

200 temperature fluctuations are shown in Fig 10a (X 22); microphotographs (X 100 and X 200) of the conical protrusion, marked A in Fig 10, are reproduced in Figs 105 and 6, respectively, and show clearly the polycrystalline character of these growths whose formation had also been observed by Cizron and Lacombe (Ref 10), although these workers considered them to be polygonized single crystals. The experimental results reported in the present paper prove that small alloying additions markedly improve the strength of iron strained under the conditions of cyclic temperature variations. They show, also, that an increase in the alloying additions content lowers considerably the temperature of the minimum strength.

-Card 9/9 the minimum strength.
There are 10 figures, 1 table and 10 references, of which 4 are Soviet, 4 English, 1 French and 1 Czechoslovak.

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SUBMITTED: July 17, 1959

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8/170/60/003/07/11/011 B012/B054 8223h

AUTHORS:

Vereshchagin, L. F., Fedorovskiy, A. Ye., Isaykov, V. K.,

Slesarev, V. N., Semerchan, A. A.

TITLE:

The Possibility of Using Plastic Solids as Working Medium

in Cylinders of Large-sized Hydraulic Presses

PERIODICAL:

Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 7,

pp. 132 - 134

TEXT: For scientific research work, it is necessary to produce pressures of 100,000 atmospheres excess pressure and more in large volumes. Large-sized presses are used for this purpose. At the Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-pressure Physics of the AS USSR) it was possible to increase the working pressure of the liquid in the press cylinder up to 5,000 atmospheres excess pressure (Ref. 1). Since a further increase in pressure involves great difficulties with respect to packings, a 1,000-t pressure transformer model was designed at the same institute. A plastic solid is used instead of a liquid. Fig. 1 shows the principal scheme of this pressure transformer. First,

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The Possibility of Using Plastic Solids as Working Medium in Cylinders of Large-sized B012/B054 Hydraulic Presses 82236

preliminary experiments are made on a 200-t model. Silver chloride, Teflon, and lead were used in these experiments; it appeared that lead yielded maximum efficiency. In the experiments on the 1,000-t pressure transformer, liquid lead was poured into the working room. The performance of the experiments is described in brief. Fig. 2 shows the experimental curves for the dependence of force P<sub>2</sub> on force P<sub>1</sub>. The efficiency with pressures over 10,000 atmospheres excess pressure is about 90%. The method described permits an increase in working pressure up to the elastic limit of the construction material used. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, g. Mcskva (Institute of High-pressure Physics of the AS USSR. Moscow)

X

Card 2/2

#### S/120/62/000/005/028/036 E194/E535

AUTHORS:

Semerchan, A.A. and Fedorovskiy, A.Ye,

TITLE:

Automatic recording of electrical properties at high

pressures

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.5, 1962, 164-169

TEXT: The apparatus described is intended for automatic plotting of electrical properties as function of pressure in the range up to 2000 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> which is recorded with an error of 5%; the diameter of the test space is 3.162 cm. Pressure from a hydraulic press (pumping rate 60 litres per hour at 6000 atm) is applied to a two-stage piston-type manometer and standard single-pen recording potentiometer type  $\Im \Pi \Omega (\text{EPP-09})$ . The manometer consists of three freely floating pistons: external pressure is applied to the first piston which mechanically drives the second piston operating in the test space; the force acting on the second piston is counter-balanced by driving a third piston which forces fluid into the test space in opposition to the rising cylinder. The third piston is driven by a spring dynamometer and the force applied to the third piston is directly proportional to the piston Card 1/2

Automatic recording of ...

S/120/62/000/005/028/036 E194/E535

travel. To reduce friction the pistons are rotated by belt drive from an electric motor. Travel of the third piston is transmitted through a cord to a master selsyn which drives the receiver selsyn which rotates the recorder drum through a reduction gear of adjustable ratio to give three different pressure scales. Selsyns are used so that the recorder need not be in the high pressure region. By way of example, curves are plotted of electrical resistance of bismuth and barium wires as function of pressure. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR

(Institute of High-Pressure Physics, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED:

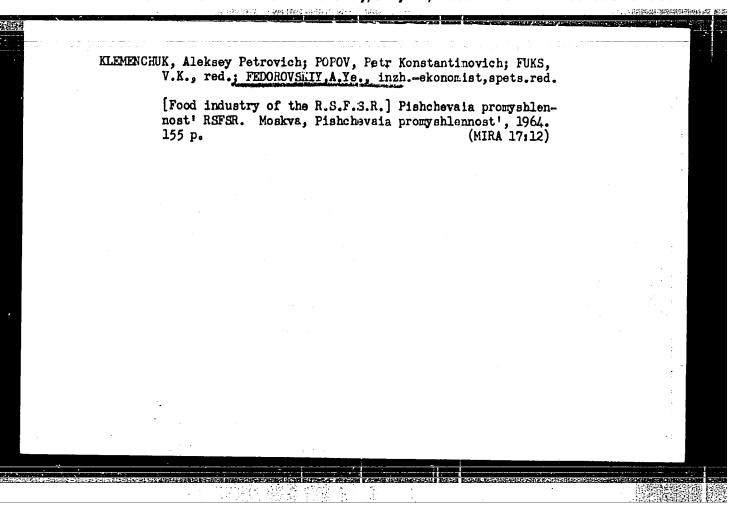
July 11, 1961

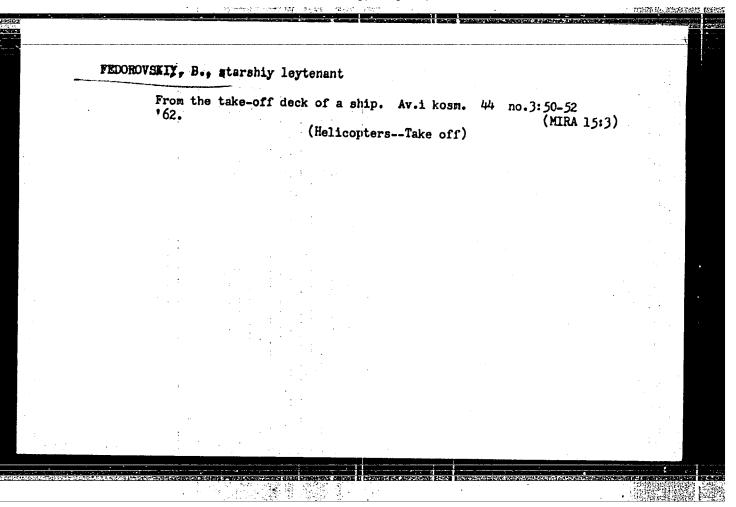
Card 2/2

ROMASHKINA, Aleksandra Fedorovna; DONSKOV, V.Ye., prof., retsenzent; FEDOROVSKIY, A.Ye., ekonomist, retsenzent; PONOMAREVA, I.A., kand. ekon. rauk, spets. red.; FUKS, V.K., red.

生物 達勝美麗多

[Potentialities for an increase in labor productivity in the confectionary industry] Rezervy rosta proizvoditelinosti truda v korditerskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennosti, 1964. 213 p. (MIRA 18:16)





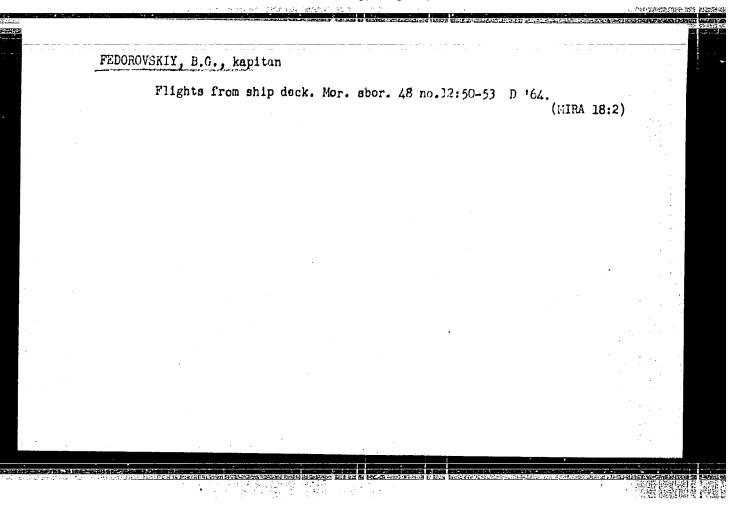
PROKOF'YEV, G., starshiy tekhnik-leytenant; FEDOROVSKIY, B., kapitan;

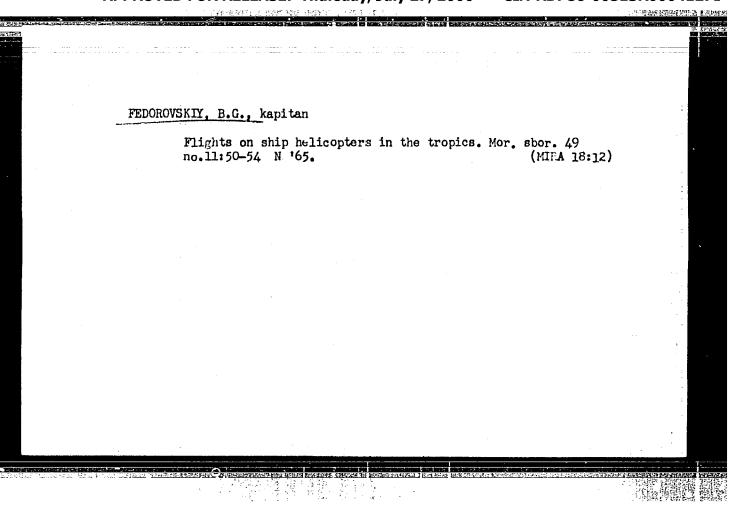
KASATKIN, B., inzh.-mayor; LITVINOV, V., imzh.-kapitan; SKLYARSKIY, O.,
inzh.-kapitan; VOROB'YEV, K., inzh.-podpolkovnik

Suggestions, comments. Av.i kosm. 46 no.7:81-86 Jl '63.

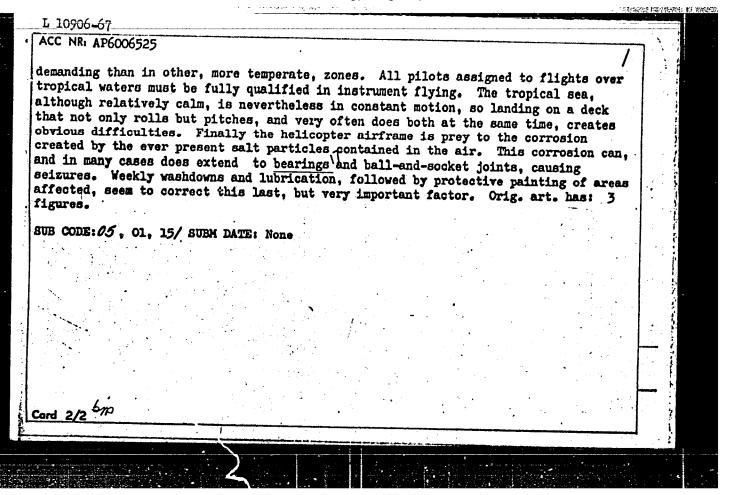
(MIRA 16:8)

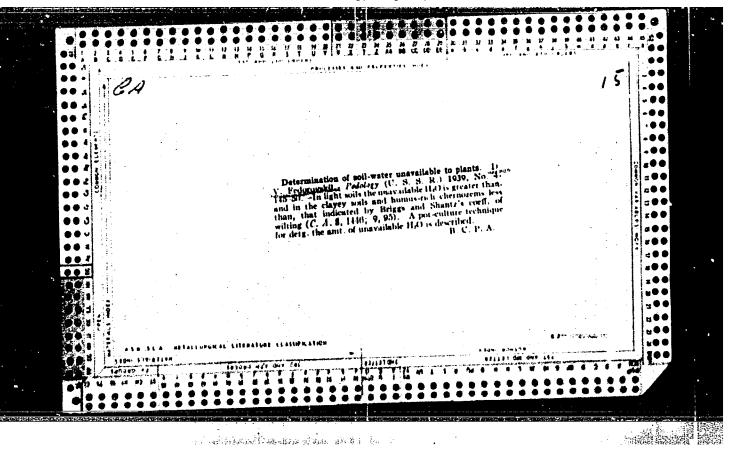
(Aeronautics)

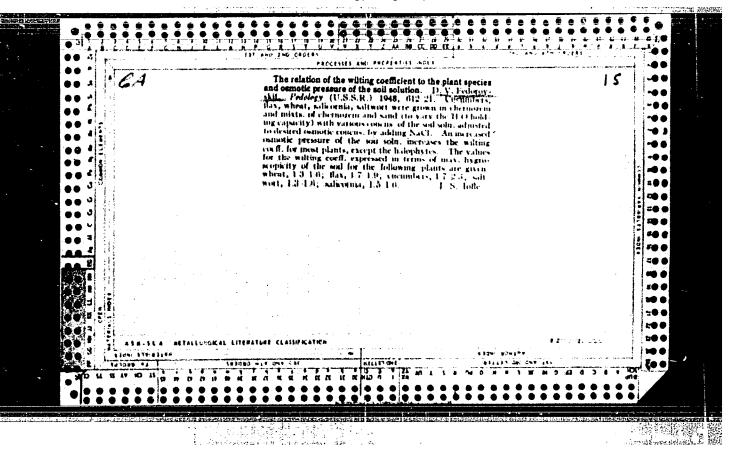


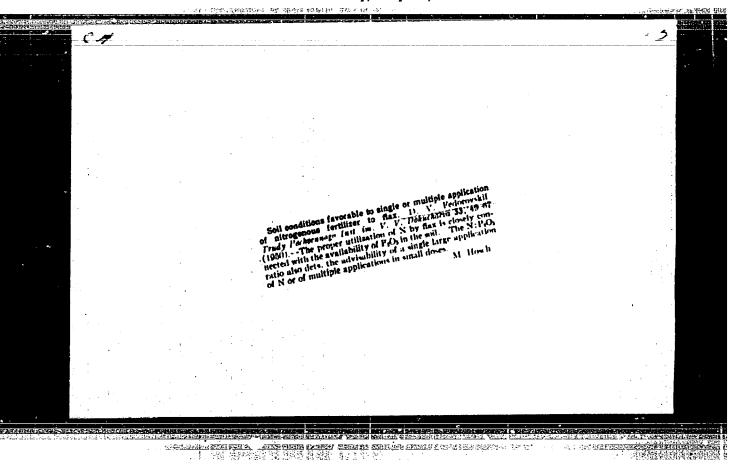


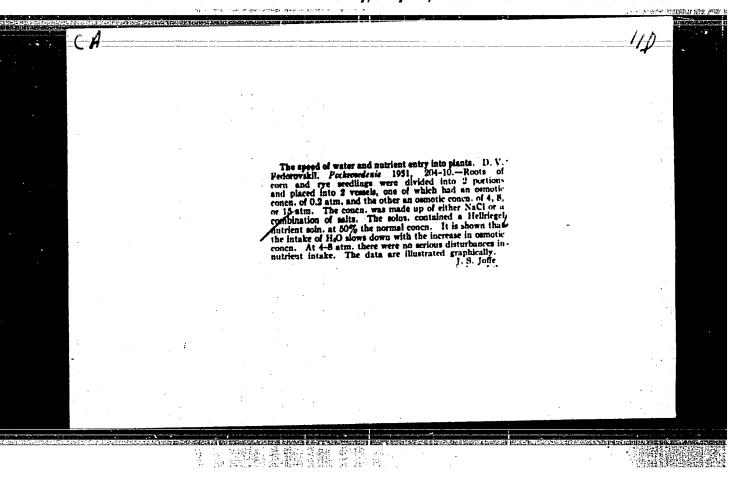
L 10900-57 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)	
ACC NR: AP6006525 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/65/0	000/011/0050/0054
AUTHOR: Fedorovskiy, B. G. (Captain)	57
ORG: None	56
TITLE: Flying shipboard helicopters in the tropics	
SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 11, 1965, 50-54	
TOPIC TAGS: helicopter, all weather flying, all weather flying train failure, pilot training, sea water corrosion, atmospheric turbulence ABSTRACT: The flying of helicopters in the tropics presents problems to the untrained, as well as to the expert, aviator, by virtue of the conditions prevailing in these zones. The action of the high tempers dity of the tropical zones of the world can best be classified accord elements they affect the most; physical discomfort of pilots; the appropriately yet novel types of aircraft control problems during takeoff, landing; and damage to the airframe caused by corrosion and weather. ties can be overcome if the pilot maintains a regimen of physical exe serve to tone and condition his muscles. Calisthenics and swimming pare considered excellent measures. The importance of a sound diet and sleep cannot be overemphasized. Piloting aircraft in the tropics	s of great import c climatological ature and humi- iding to the three bearance of in flight, and Pilot difficul- procise which will prior to flight
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and the second	
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FELOROVSKIY, D. V.

FEDOROVSKIY, D. V. - "Intake of Water and Nutritional Substances When There Is a low Moisture Content in the Soil and High Osmotic Pressure of the Soil Solution." Sub 26 Mar 52, Soil Inst, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidates in Agricultural Science).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

14-57-7-14959

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7, Translation from:

p 124 (USSR)

Rode, A. A., Fedorovskiy, D. V. AUTHORS:

Data on the Thick Chernozems of the Kursk Regional Experimental Station and the Change in Their Properties Due to Irrigation (Neskol'ko dannykh o moshchnykh TITLE: chernozemakh Kurskoy zonal'noy opytno-meliorativnoy stantsii i izmenenii ikh svoystv pri oroshenii)

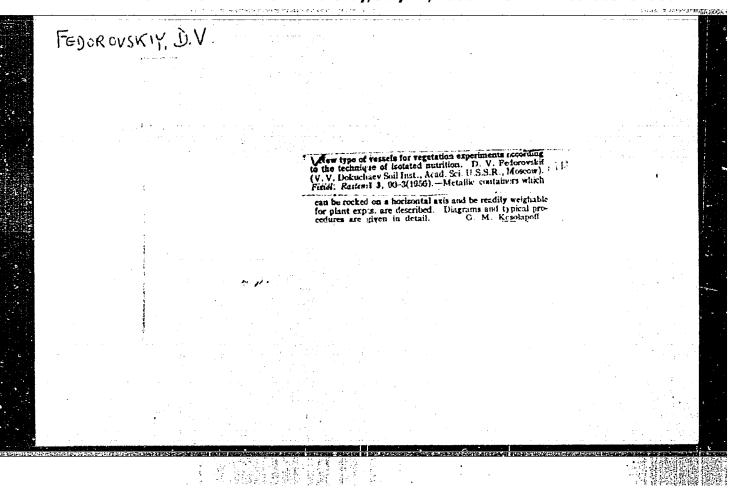
V sb: Orosheniye s.-kh. kul'tur v Tsentr.-chernozem. polose RSFSR Vol 2, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 5-20 PERIODICAL:

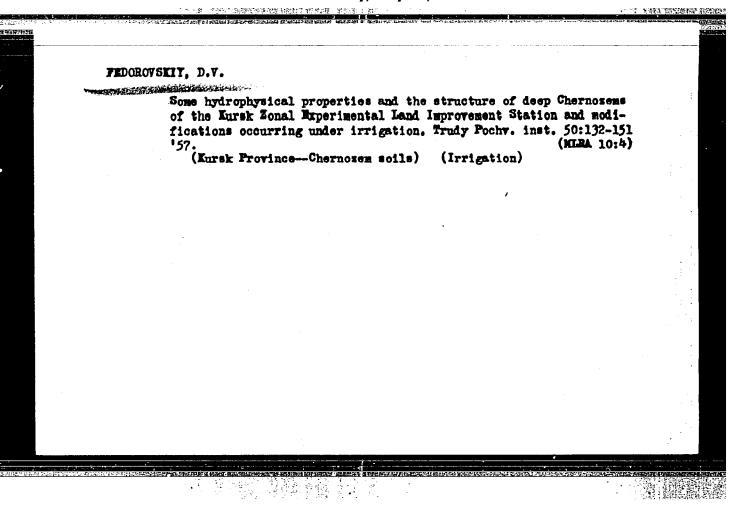
The Kursk Regional Reclamation Experimental Station is located 50 km from Kursk on a high terrace of the ABSTRACT:

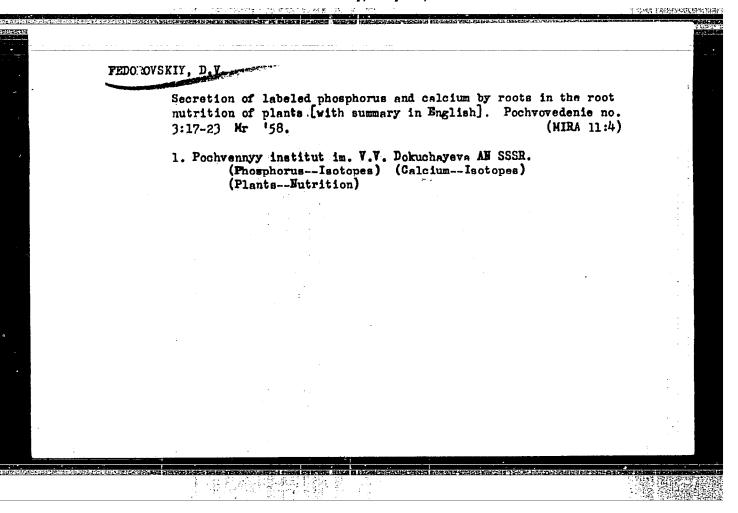
Reut River at an altitude of 160 m to 200 m above sea level. The terrace is composed of loess-type carbonaceous unconsolidated clays of low density and

high porosity and permeability. Ground waters lie

Card 1/2







## PEDOROVSKIY, D.V.

Dynamics of potassium in irrigated Ciscausian Chernoxems of Rostov Province. Trudy Pochv. inst. 55:113-125 '60. (MIRA 13:11) (Rostov Province—Soils—Potassium content)

SERDOBOL'SKIY, I.P.; KHEYFETS, D.M.; FEDOROVSKIY, D.V.; SOKOLOV, A.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; SHKONDE, E.I., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk, otv. red.; PAVLOV, A.N., red. izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Agrochemical characteristics of the soils in the U.S.S.R.]
Agrokhimicheskaia kharakteristika pochv SSSR. Moskva,
Vol.2. [Areas in the Central Chernosem Belt and the Moldavian
S.S.R.] Raiony TSentral noi chernozemnoi polosy i Moldavskoi
SSR. 1963. 261 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva. (Central Chernozem Region--Soils) (Moldavia--Soils)

SHKONDE, E.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ROZOV, N.N.; SOKOLOV, A.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; SERDOBOL'SKIY, I.P., red. [deceased]; ZAVARITSKIY, V.N., red.; MUZYCHKIN, Ye.T., red.; FEDOROVSKIY, D.V., red.; BOLOTINA, N.I., red.; ALEKSEYEVA, D.M., red.; ANDREYEVA, Ye.A., red.

[Agrochemical characteristics of the soils of the U.S.S.R.; regions of the Northern Caucasus] Agrokhimicheskaia kharakteristika pochv SSSR; raiony Severnogo Kavkaza. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 364 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva.

FEDOROVSKIY. G. M.

Dissertation: "Treatment of Water, Dehydration, and Utilization of Sediments in the Course of Supplying Water to disstfurnace-gas-scrubbing Shops of Metallurgical Plants." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Construction Engineering Inst, Moscow 1953
W-30928

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal, No. 5, Dec 1953, Moscow, AN USSR (HINGSE)

Fedorovskiy, b. N.

137-1957-12-23938

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 151 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fedorovskiy, G. N.

TITLE: The Strengthening of the Surfaces of Ingot Molds (Poverkhnostnoye

uprochneniye liteynykh form)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novoye v liteyn. proiz-ve. Nr 2. Gor'kiy, Knigoizdat,

1957, pp 80-85

ABSTRACT: At the Gor'kiy milling machine plant a number of parts are poured into molds the surfaces of which have been dried to a depth of 15 to 35 mm. Amont the ingredients used in the surface layer, which provide it with the quick-drying properties are the "KT" binder and sulfite mush. The "KT" binder may be introduced in the form of a paste or emulsion. The composition of the paste in percent is: peat pitch 50, refractory clay 20, sulfite mush 20, water 7-10 (for evaporation). The emulsion is formed when the paste melts at 70-80°. The composition of the mixture in percent is: quartz sand K 50/100 83-85, refractory clay 2.4,

saw dust 10, "KT" binder 1.5, sulfite mush 2. In amounts of Card 1/2 30-40 percent fresh sand may be replaced by used mixture. In

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The Strengthening of the Surfaces of Ingot Molds

its dry condition the mixture can take loads of  $2.5-4~kg/cm^2$  with minimal moisture absorption from the adjoining, undried basic mass of the bulk mixture. The drying time for mold boxes having dimensions  $1900 \times 1200 \times 350~mm$  is 25-40~min.

S. Sh.

1. Refractory materials-Applications 2. Metals-Molding

**Card 2/2** 

Gerkiy milling machine plant. Mashinostroitel' mo.11:17-19
N '57.

1.Direktor Ger'kovskege savoda frezernykh stankov.

(Gorkiy-Milling machines)

FEDOROVSKIY, G. N., CAND MED SCI, "PECULIARITIES OF THE BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE BRAIN IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS AND ITS VARIATION UNDER THE IMPLUENCE OF SOPORIFICS." MOSCOW, 1961. (RYAZAN' MED INST IMENI AKAD I. P. PAVLOV). (KL-DV, 11-61, 230).

-292

# FEDORTSOV, V.I.; FEDOROVSKIY, G.N., kand.med.nauk

Peculiarities in the nocturnal sleep of patients with atherosclerosis of the vessels of the brain with mental disorders according to electroencephalography data. Trudy 1-go MMI 21: 192-203'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. V.M. Banshchikov) I-ge Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (PSYCHOSES) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (SLEEP)